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while on p. 10 they stand like bars in music as the sign of accent:

On thy | cold grey | stones, oh | sea

—this last a pretty puzzle for the unsuspecting reader, who at first sight will interpret the editor's marking as trochaic rhythm, and then—probably swear. In describing the elegiac distichon the inevitable couplets of Schiller and Coleridge are cited, and Tennyson's modification of Coleridge's rendering is also given, with the remark that it was "recast with a view of illustrating more accurately the relations of ictus and word-accent." It will seem strange, I am sure, that Tennyson's parody or burlesque of Coleridge should ever have been taken seriously. For those who may not recall it it is here reprinted.

Up springs hexameter with might, as a fountain arising,
Lightly the fountain falls, lightly the pentameter.

It is sufficient commentary on the intention of this distichon to quote the other well-known verses of Tennyson:

These lame hexameters the strong-winged music of Homer!
No! but a most burlesque, barbarous experiment.
Hexameters no worse than daring Germany gave us,
Barbarous experiment, barbarous hexameters.

The author presumably had good reason for excluding from his treatment the lyric and iambic verses of Catullus and Horace, but since he has done so, is not "classical Latin poetry" in the title somewhat misleading?

G. L. HENDRICKSON

Herodotus' Histories. Translated by G. WOODROUFFE HARRIS.

Vol. I, Books I to III; Vol. II, Books IV to VI. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1906-7.

A single sentence will illustrate Mr. Harris' ignorance of the language he pretends to translate. *Ἀδρηστος δὲ ὁ Γορδίου τοῦ Μίδεω, οὗτος δὲ ὁ φονεὺς μὲν τοῦ ἑωυτοῦ ἀδελφεοῦ γενόμενος, φονεὺς δὲ τοῦ καθήραντος, ἐπέλτε ἡσυχίῃ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐγένετο περὶ τὸ σῆμα, συγγινωσκόμενος ἀνθρώπων εἶναι τῶν αὐτὸς ἦδει βαρυσυμφορώτατος, ἐπικατασφάζει τῷ τύμβῳ ἑωυτόν* (i. 45) is rendered thus: "But Adrastus the son of Gordias, the son of Midas, who had slain his own brother, and the son of the man who purified him, *though the matter passed into oblivion, was looked upon by the men who knew him as the most baneful of all men.* Whereat he slew himself on the tomb of Croesus' son." Even the claim in the Introduction that the translation is meant to be "popular," "easily readable, and entertaining to the man in the street," "without too servile adherence to the letter," cannot excuse such absurdities as this. And this is by no means a solitary instance. Minor inaccuracies are too numerous to mention, but I refer the curious to Book ii. 8; Book iv. 81, and Book v. 1.

A. G. LAIRD